

POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
SECOND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
Master of Science in Architecture Heritage Preservation and Enhancement  
**Honors theses**

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**The law n.167 in Turin, 1963 – 1995**

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The following research aims at the reconstruction of the history of the law n. 167 from the 1962, named “Instructions for promoting the purchase of building lots for public housing”, in the city of Turin.

It's a story that goes through several decades: the results and the developments of this law are miscellaneous and due to different social, economic and politic factors, that are all susceptible to a strong dynamism during half of a century of Italian history.



P.e.e.p. of Taranto course (zone E7)

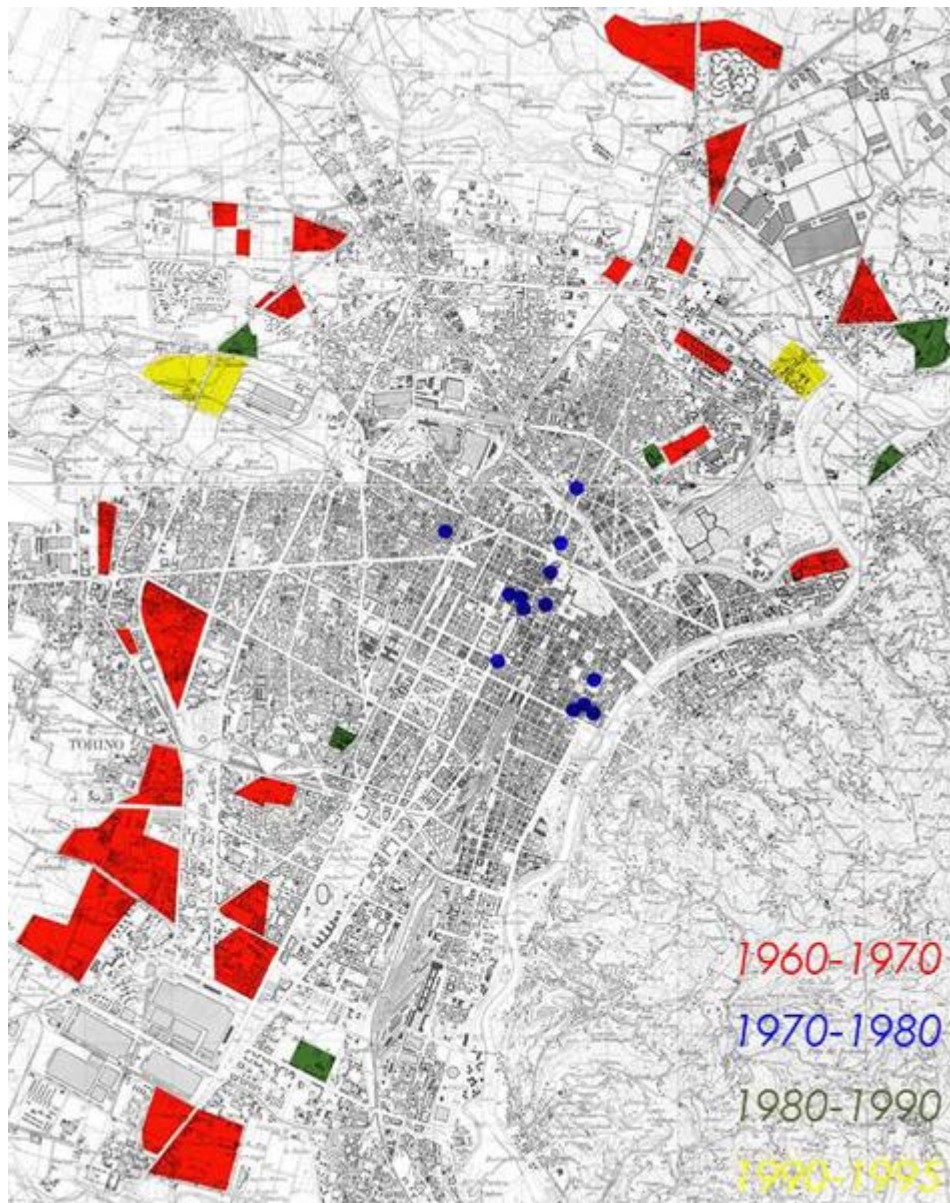
The image is a detailed architectural site plan for a housing project in Torino, Italy. The plan shows a large, irregularly shaped residential complex on the left side, characterized by dark grey building footprints and a network of yellow-highlighted internal roads and courtyards. To the right of this complex is a large, open area with numerous small, white-outlined rectangular shapes, likely representing individual houses or smaller building units. The entire site is bounded by a road network, with a major road running along the bottom edge. In the top right corner, there is a title block with the text 'CITTÀ DI TORINO' and 'E 2'. Below the title block, there is a legend with various symbols and colors corresponding to different land use zones and building types. The plan is oriented with North at the top, as indicated by a compass rose in the upper left corner.

## Zone E2 Plan – New Falchera

At a later stage, between the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the next decade, together with a strong national debate, it emerges the attention to the requalification and the renovation of existing districts around Turin, from areas in the historical centre to the suburbs of the city: the main theme of the public intervention in architecture gets mixed with the delicate matter of the restoration of historical centers. We can notice a discouraged estimation of the results of the contemporary urbanism over the historical city, in terms of distortion of its role, as well as the alteration and degradation of its fundamental spatial and physical qualities; but we can perceive also the appreciation of the features of the historical centre, of what it may still offer to the actual city, of its lesson. The rediscovery of this heritage to recover in the contemporary city gets as more complex as more it was understood that the method of reusing could be extended from the historical centre to other urban plaques, reaching the extent of the whole city.



These interventions of reuse of architecture are included inside the first Long-term Program for the Implementation (Programma Pluriennale di Attuazione P.p.a.) in the residential field (the P.p.a. usually act in the residential, the tertiary and the industrial sectors), especially in the first, in the second and the third updates of the P.e.e.p.. From 1984, after the P.p.a., the construction of new P.e.e.p. residences goes on, especially in semi-suburban areas, sometimes included inside larger projects that can be particular plans, plans for productive buildings, or programs for extraordinary residential buildings; often the interventions under the P.e.e.p. of these years are made up by a single building with its surrounding urbanizations.



Summary of realization phases

After the experience of reuse of the existing, they came back to the construction of the new: they encountered big hurdles expropriating unbuilt lots, still less than those met expropriating already built-up areas, like those in the historic centre. For this reason the city administration of Turin comes back to the policy of building public houses in unbuilt areas outside the city centre; Radicioni defines the Long-serving Program for Implementation (Programma Pluriennale di Attuazione P.p.a.) as the “P.p.a. of resignation”. The last local plans inside the third P.p.a. are still realized on unbuilt lots, usually inside public properties.

At the end of the 90s, we can see in Italy the beginning of a period of demise of the public properties, hence many of the buildings included in the local plans become private. The treatise ends with a short reflection about the City Plan proposed by Radicioni and about what happens to the Public housing projects (P.e.e.p.) after the implementation of the City Masterplan by Gregotti & associates in 1995, which is still in force in Turin.

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